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BY R. H. TYSON.

OFFICE—Mill street, opposite the Court
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DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY stands unrivalled as a
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information on miscellaneous subjects, its
practical and reliable information in regard to
the fashions, and artistic illustrations, give it a
just claim to its well-earned title, "The Model
Magazine of America."

The Bamboo.

This curious cane is a native of
China, Japan, and the South Sea
Islands. It grows to the prodigious
height of 130 feet or more, having a
smooth, glossy stalk, cylindrical in
shape, and of a bright yellowish-green
color, its surface being intersected with
large knots. The branches starting
from the top of the stalk bear an abun-
dant plumelike leaves. Around
mansions and large estates in the
countries in which it flourishes, the
bamboo is often planted in hedge-rows;
which, however, have the disadvantage
of often catching fire during storms
from the heat caused by the friction of
the smooth, flexible stalks rubbing
together.

The number and variety of articles
manufactured from this cane are almost
inconceivable. The patient and inventive
Chinaman has found the means of
transforming the pliant reed with which
nature has endowed his country into
countless useful contrivances. Of all
the forms in which it is used, the most
extraordinary is that of an edible
Yes, however strange it may appear,
bamboo is an article of food among
"these curious people who eat swallows'
nests and boiled rats."

When the stalks are young and ten-
der, they are gathered and served upon
the table in a variety of ways. Some-
times they are boiled and eaten with
sauce, like asparagus in our own coun-
try, or stewed with spice and sugar, and
put up as preserves, which command a
very extensive sale, and which appear
on the table at dinners given by the
wealthiest native families.

On the Philippine Islands whole
towns are built of this cane, houses and
furniture all being manufactured from
the same material. To be sure, these
houses are but one story high, and have
none of the conveniences and elegancies
of our dwellings, as they are nothing
more than huts, resembling somewhat
the log cabins of our far West, and the
furniture is of the most primitive and
ordinary description. But the Malay
has not far to go for his lumber. Se-
lecting a suitable spot on the banks of a
river, near the outskirts of a forest, or
in its very midst, he at once proceeds to
erect his house, skillfully braiding the
bamboo twigs or tying them together
with flexible reeds of lesser growth. In
a few hours the edifice is ready for oc-
cupancy. Frail it is, and exposed to
immediate destruction in case of a
storm or a conflagration; but yet it
serves the native's purpose full well; it
is merely a temporary shelter, for most
of the Malays are wandering tribes.

The bamboo is also transformed into
conduit pipes, for supplying towns and
villages with water from adjacent rivers
and lakes. Strong and durable agri-
cultural implements and farming tools
are manufactured from it, as also water
buckets, scales, trucks and the various
kinds of poles and rods which are used
to carry loads or to push them along in
the streets.

In China and in many of the East
India Islands, a very common mode of
transporting heavy burdens is to carry

them in a pair of large scales suspended
from the man's shoulders by means of
a flexible bamboo rod, worn somewhat
like a yoke.

Bamboo canes occasionally attain an
enormous size. The Queen of France,
Marie Antoinette, was presented by the
Emperor of China with a pair of hand-
some breakfast trays, each about forty
inches in diameter, and carved out of
a single solid piece of this wood. This
prodigious development is, however, of
rare occurrence, even in the most propi-
tious climate.

The Chinaman's broad-brimmed hat
is made of split and braided bamboo;
the handles of his parasols and fans are
quaintly carved out of it; the split
stalk is fashioned into baskets of every
possible shape, and beds, bedding,
chairs and brooms; the Chinaman's
opium pipe, even the paper he writes
on, and the pencil with which he forms
the curious letters, all are manufactured
from the inexhaustible reed.

There grows quite abundantly on the
Molucca Islands a species of bamboo
that is so hard that it emits sparks of
fire when the axe is applied to it. Its
wood blunts the sharpest knives. In
this the knots or joints are covered with
rugose sheaths, which are as rough and
grained as shark skins, and as hard as
steel. They are used to polish iron and
ivory.

The natives of these islands, and also
the inhabitants of the Islands of Java,
make quite a variety of fancy articles
with this cane—flutes, whistles, fishing
rods, long pipes called calumets, poi-
soned javelins, and excellent pikes and
darts, the tips of which are hardened
and pointed in the fire.

The rapid growth of the bamboo is
used in certain parts of China as a
means of inflicting the penalty of death.
An eye witness says that at sundown
the culprit is led forth and securely tied
over the young shoot, and in nearly
every case he is a dead man before the
morning's sun has set, for the extraor-
dinary power of vegetation forces the
stalk up into the flesh of the man, who
thus loses his life's blood.

It is, finally, used in the construc-
tion of ramparts. The King of the
Dutch in 1651, in order to intrench his
army, had two parallel rows of stakes
planted, a yard apart, tied together
with other pieces of bamboo, and cov-
ered over with a sort of lattice-work,
also of bamboo. The space between
the two rows was filled with sand,
gravel, stones and branches of all kinds;
and thus the whole formed a compact
mass which opposed a very effective
resistance to the artillery fire of the
Europeans. The cannon balls could not
penetrate through the intervening sand
and brambles. The same sort of ram-
parts is used at this very time in cer-
tain parts of Africa, where this cane
grows in great abundance.

We now hear of cloths manufactured
out of a mixture of bamboo and wool,
cotton or silk. The bamboo is prepared
very much in the same way as straw,
by boiling several hours in water, prob-
ably containing alkali. It is then run
between heavy rollers, and subse-
quently through a picker, which re-
duces it to a fibre. The fibre is then in
a condition for being carded and dyed,
ready for mixing with other stock. We
have seen specimens of cloth made by
adding various proportions of the
bamboo.

Cotton warp and cloth containing 50
per cent. of bamboo in filling, was
strong, and capable of taking a fine dye.
A silk-mixed cassimere, in which was
25 per cent. of bamboo fibre with warp
and filling, also looked well. The dyed
fibre closely resembles wool to the un-
initiated, and the undyed looked as if
it could be used for false hair, if it
could be made long enough.

Could this wonderful tree—for it
may be called a tree—be acclimated
and cultivated in our own country, it
would doubtless prove a source of pro-
fit; for American ingenuity and inven-
tiveness would soon discover still more
appliances for this reed, already so ad-
vantageously and extensively used.—
Boston Traveller.

The original copy of Lincoln's Emancipation
Proclamation was destroyed in the
great Chicago fire. It was the property
of the Chicago Historical Society, whose
building was burned with all its contents.
The society paid \$25,000 for the original copy.

There are 6,000,000,000 cotton spin-
dles now in operation in the United
States, of which over 2,000,000 are
running on cloths for printing, and
produce 450,000,000 yards per annum.

We furnish the *Republican* and
Democrat's Monthly for \$4 a year.

Dangers of Inappropriate Clothing.

A considerable part of all our sick-
ness and loss of life may be traced (if
we go back to ultimate causes) to inap-
propriate clothing, as often, perhaps, as
to inappropriate food; and we will not say
to inappropriate drink, as the latter
alone undoubtedly carries off more hu-
man victims than any other cause of
disease and death.

Inappropriate clothing is, first, cloth-
ing out of season; insufficient in quan-
tity and quality during cold weather,
uncomfortable by too great quantity
and wrong quality in hot weather. With
insufficient clothing in cold weather,
the animal heat must be kept up at
the expense of a portion of the food
which otherwise would be utilized for
nutrition; and it is well known that, in
order to make animals prosper in cold
weather, they must be kept warm.

Too warm clothing in summer pro-
duces excessive perspiration, causing
weakness, and the rapid cooling of the
body incident to sudden removal of
superfluous garments renders the wear-
er liable to serious sickness.

The popular notion of the injurious
effect of sudden changes in temperature
is erroneous, as experience proves in
regard to those who by their vocation
are exposed in this way. Prolonged
exposure to too great a heat produces
serious derangement in the portal sys-
tem, defective digestion, diarrhea, or
even sunstroke; while prolonged expo-
sure to cold, so as to cool the body,
causes either rheumatism, neuralgia,
cough, catarrh, pleurisy, or some other
result of "catching cold," in accordance
with the predisposition of the person;
his weakest part will suffer, whether it
be lungs, digestion, nervous system,
muscles, or any other of the wonderful
complex aggregate which constitutes
the human body.

This notion of the usefulness of
gradually cooling off has, when carried
into practice, often brought injurious
results; it is well enough to be governed
by it when overheated; but we have
seen young ladies preparatory to a sleigh
ride, leave the comfortable fire in the
room, and go in the cold hallway to
cool off, so as not to move too suddenly
from the warmth into the cold air of
the street. The result was, that when
they reached the sleigh they were
almost benumbed with cold, and be-
came so thoroughly cooled during the
ride that the results showed themselves
in severe colds; while those who kept
near the fire, stored up as much heat as
they could, and then wrapped them-
selves well up in their winter outfit,
returned with health increased by the
invigorating power of the cold air.

But there are other points to be ob-
served in appropriate clothing besides
those of being adapted to heat or cold,
and which are also too much neglected,
principally by females. It is forgotten
that every feeling of discomfort is an
indication of nature of impending in-
jury to the system; if persisted in till
one "gets accustomed to it" as the
phrase goes, then it is erroneously sup-
posed that there is no more danger.
Many injure their health, producing
dyspepsia, etc., by not wearing suspen-
ders; but in place of this have certain
portions of their clothing kept in place
by being adjusted above their hips by
being simply close fitting. This pro-
duces a pressure on the stomach and
liver, which begets a series of troubles,
from which many a sensible and honest
physician has relieved scores of patients
by no other remedy than advice accord-
ing to the principles stated. In regard
to females, this habit of pinching the
waist is a crying evil about which so
much has been said that it is unnecessary
to add anything, except the declaration
that we join in the protest against it.

A great deal could be said about the
choice of appropriate clothing for those
engaged in different pursuits of life. It
should be borne in mind that a badly
adapted suit of clothes may not only be
dangerous to health, but even destruc-
tive to life, and often the means of
sudden death.—*The Manufacturer and
Builder.*

Three hundred thousand men, wo-
men and children are actually employed
daily in the city of New York, in
money making occupations, to feed the
balance of 700,000, not counting those
outside the city, and also living on the
money made in the city. These 300,-
000 are nearly equally divided as fol-
low: 100,000 are engaged in different
manufactories; 100,000 in trading,
buying and selling; and 100,000 labo-
ring on buildings, on the streets, docks,
wharves and miscellaneous work. Our
sister city of Philadelphia surpasses us
in manufacturing population, having
125,000 persons employed in not less
than 6,000 manufacturing establish-
ments.

Miniature Women.

We do not know when our feelings
have been so touched with pity as at a
spectacle witnessed a Sunday or two ago.
It was a day to tempt even an atheist
to some recognition of a Supreme Being.
The religiously inclined could not resist
its calm, bright invitation to go up to
the house of God, and give thanks to him
for the beauty of earth and heaven.
It chanced that the Sunday school was
still in session as we entered the nave of
an open church, and while waiting
through its closing exercises, there was
an opportunity for the inviting study of
young children's faces. Looking about
among the rows of sparkling eyes and
mobile features, the vision was suddenly
arrested by the ornate toilettes of a
couple of sisters, for, although strangers,
the perfect uniformity of their dress
indicated them to be such. Crimped,
curled and braided, the hair of these
misses was a marvel of intricate ar-
rangement, which set one hopelessly
wondering how much patient and irks-
ome labor before the mirror had been
spent in its adjustment. Mounted
above it, and tipped low down over the
forehead, was a miracle of milliner's
art of ribbons, and flowers, and velvet.
Their white muslin dresses were elabo-
rately decorated, and tied with rainbow
hue sashes at the waist, and enlivened
with scarf, laces, chains and brooches
at the throat. The faces sat in the
midst and overshadowed by all this
lavish adornment were small, pale and
thin, and had a suspicious suggestion
of powder and the puff box in their
elaborate whiteness. Delicate, drawn
and precocious, these miniature women
looked of no more use in the world
than a couple of forced, fragile flowers.
It was impossible to guess their ages
from any hint in their attire or expres-
sion. They might be ten or twelve,
and they might be eighteen or twenty.
Only one thing about them was positive,
they were fashionable.

The freshness, simplicity and frank-
ness of young girlhood was entirely
obliterated. When they arose at the
dismissal of school and passed down
the aisle, their bent figures, humped
backs and mincing steps declared the
finishing absurdity of tight shoes and
high heels, while their conscious air
and artificial manner completed the
painful picture. They were girls of the
period.

And multitudes of such are growing
up all over our own land, with the ex-
pectation of fulfilling the destiny of
womanhood and becoming wives and
mothers! The men who are to marry
such had far better think twice—and
then decline.—*Chicago Post.*

HIS RECOMMENDATIONS.

A gentleman advertised for a boy to
assist him in his office, and nearly fifty
applicants presented themselves to him.
Out of the whole number he selected
one after a short time, and dismissed
the rest.

"I should like to know," said a friend,
"on what ground you selected that boy,
who had not a single recommendation."

"You are mistaken," said the gentle-
man, "he had a great many. He wiped
his feet when he came in, and closed
the door after him, showing that he
was careful. He gave up his seat im-
mediately to that lame old man, show-
ing he was kind and thoughtful. He
took off his hat when he came in, and
answered my questions promptly and
respectfully, showing he was polite and
gentlemanly. He picked up the book
which I had purposely laid upon the
floor, and replaced it upon the table,
while all the rest stepped over it or
shoved it aside; and he waited quietly
for his turn, instead of pushing and
crowding, showing that he was honest
and orderly. When I talked with him,
I noticed that his clothes were care-
fully brushed, his hair in nice order,
and his teeth as white as milk; and
when he wrote his name, I noticed that
his finger nails were clean, instead of
being tipped with jet like that hand-
some little fellow's in the blue jacket.
Don't you call those things letters of
recommendation? I do; and I would
give more for what I can tell about a
boy by using my eyes ten minutes, than
all the fine letters he can bring me—
Little Corporal.

MINUTE MACHINERY.—Machinery
for microscopic writing has been in-
vented, which enables a person to
duplicate his writing a million times
smaller. The inventor claims that it
can copy the entire bible twenty-two
times in the space of an inch.

Two coal mines in Coos County em-
ploy in the mines ninety men, and
the annual yield is something over 60,000
tons. Other mines are being opened.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, & C.

J. M. BALTIMORE,
PORTLAND - - - OREGON.
General News Agent
For Oregon and Adjacent Territories.
Also SPECIAL COLLECTOR of all kinds
of CLAIMS.
AGENT for the Dallas Republican.

JOHN J. DALY,
Att'y & Counsellor-at-Law.
Will practice in the Courts of Record and In-
ferior Courts. Collections attended to promptly.
Office in Dr. J. E. Davidson's Building.
MAIN STREET, INDEPENDENCE.
41-4f

J. C. GRUBBS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his Services to the Citizens of Dallas
and Vicinity.
OFFICE—at NICHOLS' Drug Store.
34-4f

W. D. JEFFRIES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eola, Oregon.
Special attention given to Obstetrics and
Diseases of Women. 11f

P. C. SULLIVAN,
Attorney & Counsellor-At-Law,
Dallas, Oregon.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

J. L. COLLINS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
Dallas, Oregon.
Special attention given to Collections and to
matters pertaining to Real Estate. 1

RUSSEL FERRY & WOODWARD,
Real Estate Agents
and Real Estate Auctioneers,
No. 100, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND - - - OREGON.

J. J. APPELEGATE,
Att'y & Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE,
DALLAS, POLK COUNTY, OREGON.
29-4f

Committee on Railroads

Have decided that as soon as the Oregon
Central Railroad (West Side) is completed into
Polk County, they will issue orders to all con-
tractors and workmen on the line to purchase
all their

Groceries and Provisions,
Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Hardware, Tinware.

Or anything they may happen to want of M.
M. Ellis, at LaGrande, formerly known as Cluff's
Store. Reasonable, all farmers, or anyone else,
will find it to their interest to call and make
their selections. All are aware that I am sell-
ing goods cheaper than anybody in Polk Co.
I buy more Produce than any two stores in the
County, so being along your better if it is
sore, and if it is sore, all the better.
Yours truly,
M. M. ELLIS.
29-3a

**SASH, DOOR AND
BLIND FACTORY,**
MAIN STREET, DALLAS.

I have constantly on hand and for Sale

**WINDOW SASH, Glazed
and Unglazed.**

DOORS OF ALL SIZES.

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.

All of the Best Material and Manufacture.

11-4f JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

Dr. CHARLES WILSON,

OCULIST,

SALEM, - - - OREGON.

All who require Surgical Operations on the
Eyes, or treatment, are invited to give him a
trial.

Those who do not receive permanent benefit
will not be required to pay for treatment.
He is amply provided with all the modern
and improved Instruments, and will make
thorough Examinations free of charge.

NEW PAINT SHOP,

Carriage, Wagon, Sign,
AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

GRAINING & GLAZING,

PAPER HANGING, &c.,

Done in the most Workmanlike manner by

H. P. SHRIVER.

Shop upstairs over Robart & Co's Harness
Shop.

DALLAS, POLK CO., OREGON.

27-4f

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, & C.

DALLAS HOTEL,
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.
The undersigned, having RE-FITTED the
above HOTEL, now informs the Public that
he is prepared to Accommodate all who may
favor him with a call, in as good style as can
be found in any Hotel in the Country. Give
me a call, and you shall not leave disappointed.
12-4f W. F. KENNEDY, Proprietor.

Saddlery, Harness,

S. C. STILES,
Main st. (opposite the Cour House), Dallas,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,
Check Lines, etc., etc., of all kinds, which he is
prepared to sell at the lowest living rates.
REPAIRING done on short notice.

\$75 EVERY WEEK!

MADE EASY,

BY

LADY AGENTS.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to
introduce our popular and justly celebrated
inventions, in every Village, Town and City in
the World.

Indispensable to every Household;
They are highly approved of, endorsed and
adopted by Ladies, Physicians and Divines,
and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with
them.

Every Family will Purchase One
or more of them. Something that their merits
are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS
and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find
our excellent articles *SELL VERY RAPIDLY*,
give perfect satisfaction and netting

SMALL FORTUNES

to all Dealers and Agents.

COUNTY RIGHTS FREE

to all who desire engaging in an Honorable,
Respectable and Profitable Business, at the same
time doing good to their companions in life.
Sample \$2 00, sent free by mail on receipt of
price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCUL-
LAR. ADDRESS,

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
17, PARK PLACE, New York.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.

J. H. KINCAID has opened a

New Photographic Gallery

In Dallas, where he will be pleased to wait on

Customers in his line of Business at all hours

of the day.

Children's Pictures

Taken without grumbling, at the same price as

Adults. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price to

suit the times.

Rooms at LaFollett's Old Stand, Main Street,
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, April 27th, 1871

8-9

C. S. SILVER,

No. 136, First Street,

PORTLAND, - - - OREGON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of

Country Produce.

16-4m

Rag Carpet Weaving.

ALL PERSONS HAVING MATERIAL

for Rag Carpets, and wishing them

Woven, can be accommodated by calling on

the undersigned. Orders left at the Store of

R. Howe Bros. will be promptly attended to.

16-3m W. M. SAULSBERRY.

C. N. FARMENTER, F. J. BARCOCK,

PARMENTER & BARCOCK,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in

Furniture,

Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST

Stock of

Furniture,

Bedding,

Window-Shades,

Hollands, and

PAPER-HANGINGS

To be found in Marion County.

All kinds of Picture Frames, Coffins and

Caskets made to order on short notice and at

reasonable rates.

PARMENTER & BARCOCK,
Salem, March 23, 1870. 4-4f

Bargains! Bargains!!

HAVING PURCHASED AN ENTIRE

New Stock of Goods, I would call the

attention of the Public to my Old Stand at the

Brick Store. I have a full stock of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,
and everything found in a first-class Variety
Store. My old customers will find it to their
advantage to renew their patronage, and new
ones will be cordially welcomed.

All kinds of Produce taken at the highest
market rates.
Dallas, Aug. 3, 1871. W. C. BROWN.
22-3a